From The Shekinsh TO THE ANGEL OF DEATH. BY SARAH BELEN WHITMAN.

ENTERM JAPOSTERSON

"Hath not thy prager been Victory, oh my soul! Hath not thy conflict won a voice to shake Deaths, far nesses—a marie to control World's far removed !— From o'er the grave to me Leve hath made answers! The Spirit's Return.

Tuov Ancient Mystery! Thy solemo night
Pierced by attempered rays from that far reals
That lies beyond, dark with excess of light.
No more the strugging spirit shall o'erwhelm.

Too long the terror of the dread unknown
Hath the wrang heart with hopeless anguish riven,
The blasting splendors of the fiery throne.
Burning within the immost veil of Heaven.

The floom of that great glory which of old Haunted the vision of the prophet's dream, When the archangel of the Lord foretold The day of doom by dark Hiddekel's stream. In vain through lingering years I turned the page

Rich with these sacred records of the past.

Hope languished, and no legend could assuage
The rayless gloom thy awful shadow cast. In dread Apocalypse I see thee borne
On the pale steed, triumphant o'er the doomed,
Till the rent Heavens like a scroll were torn.
And hollow Earth her hundred isles entombed.

In vain I questioned the cold Stars and kept Lone vigils by the grave of buried love.

No angel wing athwart the darkness swept.

No voice vouchsafed my sorrow to reprove

Was it the weight of that remorseless woe. The nameless anguish of that long despair— That made thy marble lips at length forego Their silence at my soul's unceasing prayer?

Henceforth the sorrowing heart its pulse shall still To solemn cadences of sweet repose.

Content life's mystic passion to fulfill

In the great calm that from thy promise flows.

No more thy charnel gloom the soul appalls, Nor the deep anguish of the "Second Beath." The dawn-light breaks athwart thy glimmering halls, And thy dank vapors own the Morning's breath. Welcome as the white feet of those who bring Glad tidings of great joy into the world, Shall fall the shadow of thy silver wing Over the weary couch of woe unfuried.

A heavenly halo kindles round thy brow, Beyond the paims of Eden softly wave.

Bright messengers athwart the empyrean go.

And love to love makes answer o'er the grave.

Viscon of Daniel, chap viii. x.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION .. No. XV. Constant Arrival of Goods in the Crystal Palace-Continued Examination of French De

Partment. Correspondence of The New-York Tribune. Lenpon, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1851. Although the Exhibition is drawing near that it would not be surprising if articles should con-

its close, additions are constantly being made to its collections , the tide sets in thitherward so strongly tinue to be forwarded after the closing of the build ing. Among these late arrivals we observe samples of dried flowers from Sweden, pressed upon paper, and retaining the vivid hues of their prime ; geraniums, morning-glories, forget-me-nots, &c., being as fresh and fair as when gathered. Resuming our survey where we halted on our last

visit, we remark the admirable cutlery, optical glasses, spectacles with rims so attenuated as to be almost invisible, mathematical and surgical instruments, which challenge universel admiration glance at the valuable anatomical specimens, fishes, reptiles, magnified silkworms, fleas, and other interesting and unpleasant looking objects in paper mache; inspect the long rows of cases contaming guns, muskets, pistols, &c., and again remark the incongruity between the murderous intention of these weapons, whose substantial workmanship might satisfy the most exacting ferocity, and the ex quisite taste with which they are adorned. Look at hese delicately chiseled ornaments in iron and steel. these fawns' heads, and arabesques, these wreaths of grapes and vine leaves, these long sprays of avy with their finely-moided berries, twining over the stock, and round the barrel of these pasiols, could anything be devised, for the embellishment of objects decimes to the modern and mass harmonic places. more faultiessly beautiful | Could anything be more

utterly cut of place!

Passing onward, we now find ourselves in the true
Farry land of the Exhibition, the beautiful Gobelius
Court hung with the wenderful productions of those
unrivaled looms, together with those of Beauvais,
and d'Aubusson, internaingled with the carpets of
the Saxemerre, which leave the finest fabries of
Techar and Pressing at an incorporation of sistence, and

also symbolize, by the officers want first acceptable per Pear Seasons, Agriculture, illusting, Fishing, and Plenty, the central compartment is occupied by a painting representing a mass of fruits and flowers, with rural scenery in the background. The narrow outside panels are ornamented with various gracefuldexices, and the whole is bordered with garlands and emblements develops.

fuldevices, and the whole is bordered with garlands and emblematic designs.

The beauty of the figures, of the groups of game. Ish, vegetables, and flowers, oak leaves and other accessories, the richness and harmony of all the details, and the incomparable delicacy of the carving, whose effect is highlened by the judicious staining which imparts a deeper hue to certain portions of the carvings, (on the stripes in the drapery of the Ethiopian Autumn the beaks of the birds, hoots of the game, the grapes, some curs &c. 1 is beyond all praise, as beyond acorn cups &c.,) is beyond all praise, as beyond discription, and people stand in amazement before this triumph of artistic skill, coming back, again and again, to gaze with admiration and delight on a creon which has given them a totally new idea of the

poetic possibilities of daining room furniture.

Continuing our survey, we enter the furniture courts, where every description of elegant and comfortable household apphance is displayed to tempt the beholder into inquiring for the maker's address. the beholder into inquiring for the maker's address bedsteads of malogany, resewood, and iron of the simple, graceful fashion so generally used in France, richly carved, and of admirable funsh and strength chairs, couches, and tete-atetes of most luxurious softness, and every concervable variety of style secretaries, book-cases, chiffoners, and tables of the rarest woods, inlaid with plaques of porcelain or porphyry, with brass and green or crimson tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, and boquets and garlands of

rarest woods, finand with paques of percain or porphyry, with brass and green or crimson toftosesseid, mother-o-pearl, and boquets and garlands of richly stained woods, or adorned with the loveliest little figures in vivey or biscuit, and specimens of an entirely new style of mosaic, equally adapted for furniture and for floors, which is exquisitely neat and tasteful, and has attracted general admiration.

The various organs that abound in the palace are played by distinguished performers, at stated hours, on Saturday afternoons: the narrow circle around each, within which its tones are audible, being always crowded with an enthusiastic audience.

The great French organ in the central assie, the pianos (of which two are of grow, and on a new principle) equally admirable for strength, missh, and quality of tone, and among which those of Erard, with their meantestible superiority of foscil, are still conspections; the harps, violius, and wind instruments of every kind here displayed, afford abundant evidence of the perfection to which the manufacture of musical instruments has been brought in France.

In the department of Interior Decorations we remark the extensive use now made of carron parre, a

mark the extensive use now made of carton-pures, a composition of posteboard paip and sand, forming an artificial stone, easily worked and very durable, and in great request for moldings and panetings; sections of banisters made of this substance, or porcelan and of wood, richly gilt, gildings which resist the action of water, half-pavements of majorica tiles; wall-papers of every style, from the brilliant patterns in flock and gilding, to the elegant design occupying the entire surface of a wall, stuffs of silk and worsted, equally admirable in texture and in pattern, and rich hangings of embossed and gilded leather, in the style of the Remissance. Among all these decorations, so beautiful and so varied that one may spend hours in examining them, the woodmark the extensive use now made of carton-pierre all these decorations, so beautiful and so varied that one may spend hours in examining them, the woodcarvings, now so universally employed in ornamentation, are perhaps, from their exceeding delikacy and richness, the most attractive feature. Look, for example, at this monumental trophy in carion-pierre, loaded with admirable bas-reliefs, and surmounted with a stag's head as large as life, and almost as lifelike; can anything be conceived of more graceful, more charming, than these small groups, carved in linden and pear-tree wood, and introduced among the moldings? Would it not seem as though the lightest breath might stir these pendant ray wrecaths, and ruffle the plumage on the throats of these pheasants? Can we not almost hear the frightened chirp-

ings of this crowded family of half-fiedged tom-tits

and see the angry dappings of the mother tard's wind-as the lank-sided weazel, with his sly, hungry eyes, steals up to the edge of the nest.

Thore who imagine that Art is extinct because the statuary of modern days is less beautiful than that of Ancient Greece, would do well to went the Grystal of Ancient Greece, would do well the Palace, and especially the department which we have now been examining, for they would see that Art is not dead, but only changing its direction and enlarging its sphere, embodying itself anew in the forms and uses of Daily Lafe, which it will identice, ennoble and redeem through this transfusion.

QUANTUM.

CALIFORNIA.

Quiet in San Francisco-Puture Prospects-The Vigilance Committee and its Action-The Courts-Progress of Society-Emigrants from Australia - Returning Passengers - The Weather-Trade and Crops-A Chinese Func-

rai, &c., &c.
Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.
San Francisco, Friday, Aug. 1, 1851.

No more lynching and no more fires-at least in this city. The efforts of our Vigilance Committee to raise up similar associations in other parts of the State, and to diffuse contempt and defiance of the law and its officers, have had their influence, and will continue to be extensively fest. The natural result is to engender a disposition to resent injuries by personal violence-either by individuals or associations. Considering the heterogeneous character of our population, the extensive infusion of vice from all parts of the world, the deficiencies and abuses connected with legal tribunals, and the consequent difficulty in obtaining redress of grievances and punishment of crime through that channel, we may expect the "lex talionis" to prevail for some time to come, and the knife and pistol to continue to usurp

the authority of the magistrate.

The Committee of Vigilance, and the last great conflagration, have swept our city of a vast amount of vice and villainy. How far this good result will be counterbalanced by the "malign influence" of the recent unlawful and revolutionary proceedings, remains to be seen.

In the midst of lawnessness and disorganization, when judgment has been swept away by the whirlwind of passion and popular excitement, there has yet been a deep and steady counter-current. Not a few of the most worthy and intelligent men in the community-while they were painfully sensible of the prevalence of crime and the abuse of justice, under the name of law-deplored the adoption of a remedy that would not only disgrace us in the estimation of the world, but lay the foundation for future disturbance and lawnessness. A clergyman, who had acted as Chaplain for the Vigilance Committee in the cases of Jenkins and Stuart, saw fit to address a letter to the Committee, through the pub-lic prints, complimenting them for their moderation, and expatiating largely on various incidental topics. His letter cailed forth an answer from several memhis letter cance torth an answer roin several members of his congregation, who administered to him a rebucke, at once truthful, foreible and severe. Their communication was published in The Marining Post—the only paper, as I have already stated, that had the discretion and firmness to resist the popular tempest. It has not been answered, nor will it over

be answered.

The Committee have lately transferred to the legal tribunals the offenders that have fallen into their hands. It is probable they will soon disband, or act in proper subordination to the authorities. Had they so acted from the first, what unalleyed blessings they would have conterred on society.

Our Courts are influstriously engaged. The Dis-

Our Courts are industriously engaged. The Dis-trict Court and the County Court have set for a forttrict Court and the County Court have set set a fort-night in adjacent rooms, occupied mostly with capi-tal cases. These important trials attract to each room an audience of less than a hundred persons. The principal gambling howes are more numerously attended. An old New-York rowdy, Charles Duane, has been convicted of assault with intent to kill, and will enjoy the seclusion of a prison for a whole-some period. law enacted last winter, making grand larce-

The law clarification white the property of the property of the pury, is now in force. In one case of conviction which occurred last week, the projection to bring in a verticed with the penalty of death, determined only on imprisonment. A man named Lewis was contracted to the projection of the projection of the project with the penalty of death, determined only on imprisonment. A man named Lewis was contracted to the project of the proje victed of arson, and would probably have been doeined to the gallows, but that his crime was com-

code. He has two years in prison.

I mentioned in my last the supposed murder of Guerrero, the former Alcaide, and the arrest of Le Bras, a Frenchman, charged with the crime. As I then anticipated, the death is now mostly ascribed to accident. Le Bras will be tried, but even those who consider him guilty, attribute the act to insanty.

samity.

The confession of Stuart, the last victim of our revmight purpowers, which is now nearly or quite broken up. He was an accomplice in the robbery of the Custom House at Monterey.

Let me say a were in sheer justice on behalf of the

I witnessed last week a striking illustration of one of the rapid progress of society—an exhibition of one of the Public Schools. Upward of 120 little boys and girls were assembled in the Baptist Chapel, and performed a variety of exercises, with surprising aptress. The girls were mostly dressed in white, and presented a very large proportion of pretty faces. One of the smallest boys was John Quincy and his performance was admirable. The Adams, and his performance was admirable. The entire exhibition would have done great creditto any of our Atlantic cities. If was witnessed with enture statement by the audience, and reminded many of us very forcibly of the scenes of home. The school is located in Happy Valley, a suburb of the city. There is another Public School in the city, and there are also exite a member of private schools. there are also quite a number of private schools. The two Public Schools are the fruits of individual enterprise. A law to establish Common Schools was passed last Winter, and our Councils are now engaged in carrying out its provisions, as regards this city. I may remark that there are 300 pupils in the abath Schools.

Another sign of the times is the appearance of a

Another sign of the times is the appearance of a weekly paper devoted to the diffusion of morality and religion. It is a large and well-conducted sheet.

The steamers for Panama are crowded with passengers. The Independence left vesterday and the Oregon leaves to-day. Vesterday morning every both in both vessels was full, and it is thought there are two or three hundred who intended to take passage but cannot. Some return because they have but cannot. Some return because they have to a fortune, others because they have not. Quite made a fortune, others because they have not. Quite a large preportion expect to retrace their steps, bringing out their families. The low condition of the streams has driven the miners from the dry diggings, and the beds of the streams are crowded with gold-seckers. Until the rainy season, the dry-diggings are generally abandoned, except where water is conducted in canals, or the earth carted to the water. Many of the passengers now embarking are miners from the dry-diggings, who are not disposed to wait for rain. The quartz veins continue productive.

productive.

The weather is almost one unchangeable ditto from the top to the bottom of the page. The coldest morning in July was 47°, the warmest 54°. The coldest noon-day was 60°, the warmest 73°. The coolest evening was 50°, and the warmest 36°. To show the uniformity of temperature, I subjoin the state of the thermometer at noon, from the 1st to the 31st of July 63, 62, 62, 62, 64, 64, 64, 64, 63, 64, 68, 63, 67, 63, 63, 63, 61, 62, 64, 63, 64, 66, 64, 65, 64, 72, 73, 73, 64. In the mornings and evenings the uniformity is still greater. If it were not for the diurnal sea wind, the climate would be delightful. The mornings are mostly pleasant, but about 12 o'clock comes the chill wind from the west, with dust and often mist. Only on one day in July did this unwelcome visitor fail to

make his appearance.

In no other part of California do they suffer from these cold winds. If you travel southward thirty miles you escape them. They appear to depend ou

make his appearance.

In no other part of California do they suffer from
these cold winds. If you travel southward thirty
miles you escape them. They appear to depend on
the break in the range of highlands at the Golden
Gate, and the expanse of water forming the bay
if you leave this city in a steamer for the Sacramento or San Joaquin, you start enveloped in an
overcoat, but in a few hours you must do if and
submit to a sweat in your ordinary garments.

Occasionally the mast falls like a fine rain, which
indeed its. We have had no other rain than this
since the middle of May, nor shall we have till November. Yet the gardens do not appear to auffer
Even where there is he irrigation, the roots of the
plants find moisture by striking deeply into the soil.
Vegetation adapts itself in this respect to circumstances. An occasional shower, by moistening the
surface, would invite the roots in a horizonal
course, and then a drouth would be fatal. But the
roots, having an diversion from the perpendicular, course, and then a drouth would be fata. But the roots, having an diversion from the perpendicular, senetrale deeply and set the croth at cenance.

Trade continues much depressed, as you will find by reference to the newspapers, though there is talk of revival. Immense quantities of goods, especially clothing and boots, are sacrificed every day at autition. We have retail auctions now, in operation all through the day and evening. The intrinservation of an article does not govern its price, but movely the demand and sanghilit. I saw some pretty could which sell prefer any at flectual per house. Articles

The expense of hiving is now very moderate in all parts of the State. Even in the distant mines the prices are down near the Sin Francisco standard. Vecetables are more plenty and of course cheaper. As 10 fruit, we have a few green pears at 121 cents for two, or single at one rat 121 cents for two, or single at one rat 121 cents each, and an occasional rumor of peach or chards. Oh, for a bisket of your delictions peaches! They would oring a dollar a piece in this market.

I had quite a chapter of notes on the Chinese designed for this letter, but they are croaded out. The Chinese however, are crowing in. One of their distinguished men died last week, and was birrief at the Verta Buesa Cemetery. Some two hundred Celestics follows the hearse, with a white ribbon on their jeft arm as a badge of mourning, and bearing in

their left arm as a barge of mourning, and bearing in their hands buttler of wine and various arrangements for the ceremony of interment Arriving at the ground they first visited the graves of their country-men and sprinkled them with wine, and performed sundry ceremonies. The coffin being lowered in the grave, the white ribbons were all thrown in and candies, incense and gilt paper burned at the soc each man approached and made a salaam brother of the deceased then approached, an formed nine genufications and kissed the ground. They then distributed wine, cigars and perforated coin to the bystanders, and retured in an orderly man-

er.
There are at least one thousand Chinese now in this city. In my next letter I will give you a more full account of them.

California Items.

Extracts from Private Letters. A gentleman from this city, now practising law in San Francisco, writes in relation to the late configration, wherein he narrowly escaped ruin : You would be astonished at the energy and clasticity of public spirit here. In eight days after the fire, 150 or 200 buildings were erected, and business places were opened all over the burnt district. We had hot work at our office, being compelled to keep wet blankets over the windows, but we came out safely. I linclose an engraving of the fire, from a daguerrectype taken while it was in progress."

Of the churches in San Francisco, the largest congregation is the Baptist, though there are large and respectable representations of the Episcopalian.

respectable representations of the Epis-opatian, Methodist, Congregational Presbyterian, Lutheran

Methodist, Congregational, I. and Catholic denominations.

A sermon preached by Rev. T. Dwiner Hunt, Paster of the First Congregational Church, on the occasion of the Execution of Jenkins in the Plaza during the night of the 10th of June, has been published in pamphlet form at the rejuest of a large number of citizens. It covers twenty-six pages, and number of citizens. It covers twenty-six pages, and number of citizens. It covers twenty-six pages, and considers the action of the Vigilance Committee suited to the exigencies of the case, although the proper course of the law is commended as preferable on future occasions. The discourse is represented as having created a profound sensation. The new line of Pacific steamers is looked upon with favor, chiefly on account of the fact that there are only twelve miles of land carriage on the route. Prices in San Francisco sustain their high figure. Board is \$12 to \$20 per week, washing, \$2 to \$5 per dezen.

Board is \$12 to \$20 per week. Washing, \$5 to \$5 per dozen.

Business in dry goods had been very dull for two months, and clothing could be bought more cheaply than in the Atlantic States. Large consignments of goods, (says the writer) are sold by auction, at very low rates, almost daily. The amount of shipments on hand may be judged of from the fact that the two free of May and June, consuming millions of property, including large stocks of merchandise, have caused no rise in the market, but for a week after each fire very heavy sales were made at auction at reduced prices.

The prospects of the miners are generally considered to be better than ever, and it is said there is now little risk in calculating on \$5 to \$8 per day, clear of expenses.

CANADA.

The North American Colored Convention-The Canadian Cabinet-Dr. Rolph and the Tory Press-Republicanism in Lower Canada-Annexation-The Grand Trank Railroad-Quebec and Liverpool Line of Steamers-The Canadian Banks, &c. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone. Toroxyo, Friday, Sept. 12, 1851.

The North American Colored Conven-

tion met in this city yesterday, according to appointment. There are some fifty Delegates present. Very little business was done on the first day. The question of Colonization had not come up this afternoon at 4 o'clock. At that hour I was there, when a resolution was passed to form a Canadian Agricultural Union, for the members of the Canada Abolition Association were present; and but very few citizens, and these almost altogether of the A/rican race. It is probable that citizens will attend in greater

numbers to night. I will give you a summary of their proceedings when the Convention closes. A Cabinet Council was to be held at Drum-A Calmer Council was to a feet a trouble mondville, to-day, the Governor and his Minis ters having gone to the Falls to cool off. It is prebable that the question of reconstructing the Calmert would be brought up. A city paper to-day hints that the reconstruction ought to take

presented by this brilliant collection, in which every ebject is a set of four root the rarest, arranged and committeed with the most consummate sail, it magnificant beyond the power of would to describe.

Obtained into compariments containing scene of bronze, divided into compariments containing scene from Holly Writ, in his relief, of most exquisite delication, the building is grant Folding door of bronze, divided into compariments containing scene from Holly Writ, in his relief, of most exquisite delication, with them. Many of the very hest—that is to say, the border containing birds, animals, and dowers a book case also of bronze, exceedingly risk, animals, and divided the great Fourdiness Sideboard, which the unanimous vote of the public has preclaimed to be the most beautiful piece of furniture in the Crystal Palace. This superts saideboard is of dark oak the dresser, rounded at the cides, and cichly inhand with arabets begues in chony, is supported by four large spanies, enablems of Friedry, between each of the main panels stands a female figure four feet light. Ease figures feet box of the public has preclaimed to be the most partial of the property of exercises, with the case of increasing panels stands a female figure four feet light. Less find the posterior of pently figures represent the foor quarters of the gibbs, and passes of the color, with the Cabination of the eve of a general election, with the Cabination of the eve of the eve of a general election, with the Cabination of the even of the eve of a general election, with the Cabination of the even of a general election, with the Cabination of the even of a general election, with the Cabination of the even of a general election, with the Cabination of the even of a general election, with the Cabination of the even of a general election, with the Cabination of the even of a general election, with the Cabination of the even of a general election, with the Cabination of the even of a general election, with the Cabination of the even of a general el place within a week.

In the present critical state of public affairs, on the eve of a general election, with the Cabinet diserganized, and three or four political parfalls upon him in the following style, and threat-ens the Governor-General with a second edition

of the Montreal affair of 1849:
Foremost among these political profligates is Dr. John Rolph, "the most insulious, the most crafty, the most bleed-thirsty, the most treacherous, the most cowardly, and taking his character allocather, the most infamens" of the tractors of 1837, a man in

the most blood-flursty, the most freat arous, the most infamous "of the traitors of 1837, a man in whom McKenzie cannot and one honest speek, but can conscientiously certify to his revolutionary, leveling, and red republican character. From him we may judge of all the rest.

My lord Eigin, is this the man to call to your Council as a Minister, even though a dozen consultance is should elect him as their representative." Is this the man to preside over the great more anide interests of this Province. Is this the man whose character is to be the guarantee of Canadian credit, raise the price of Canadian bonds, and give confidence to our creditors in England, or stability to our commerce and revenues at home. Are you, my Lore Elgin, prepared to take upon yourself the responsibility which your expiring Cabinet repediate, and to call to your Council this impersonation of treason, rapine, revolution and republicanism. The very rumor of the intention has caused dismay among all classes of the electors, has clouded the brow of many of our most enterprising merchants, and excited the feers of all who ought to lose

very rumor of the intention has caused dismay among all classes of the electors, has clouded the brow of many of our most enterprising merchants, and excited the fears of all who ought to lose or ought to conserve. A vista of revolution and confiscation appears with the name of Rolph. If such be the qualifications for a place in the Reform Cabinet, let the actual incendiary bear the palm.

Dr. John Rolph only "diabolically recommended the rebeis to come and burn the city of Toronto." You, my Lord Eigin, can, of your own knowledge, point to one of even stronger claims upon official patronage. Where is the man who not only counseled arson, but immuffed it? The man who fired the parliamentary buildings in Montreal has stronger claims upon year patronage than even Dr. Rolph. Call him to your Councils, and then take the sense of the electors of West Canada upon such a violation of "the constitutional right of both the Crown and the people, to the safeguards of a fully organized Administration before the approaching election." Yes, my Lord, call him to your Council as a lit companion for Dr. John Rolph, and the responsibility which the expiring Cabinet avoid, being solely your own, when the deed is consummated, be prepared to answer to both the Crown and the people, for the act and its consequences.

Dr. Bolin here described as a mandate of the act and its consequences.

Dr Rolph, here described as a monster of the Marat school, is a gentleman of the mildest and most amiable disposition; an Englishman, educated at Cambridge for the Church, but being unable to swallow the thirty-nine articles, he betook himself to the study of the law, which he practiced for many years with great success in Upper Canada. He also studied medicine, which he now practices, in connection with a medical college, of which he is the founder, and which, dependent as it is, solely on its own private resources, turns out more, and more efficient students than the richly endowed medical school attached to the University of Toronto. His university of Toronto. yielding liberalism brought him into collision with the old Family Compact in 1837, in consequence of which he spent several years an exile in the United States, where his friend and for mer coadjutor, Bidwell, still remains. To this man the great majority of the Liberal party look, up as emphatically the man to carry out their principles in the Government. While he en counters the attacks of the Tory press on the one hand, for his alleged Republicanism, on the

ther he is met by the false accusation that he is opposed to all organic changes, and has con-sented to leave the Clergy Reserve and Rec-

tory questions in abevance.
From Lower Canada I have private informa From Lower Canada I have private information, of a reliable character, which leaves no doubt of the great advances the Republician party is making, especially in the District of Montrea. In the City of Montreal, they issue two well conducted journals, published in French, which are producing great effect on public outnion. It is confidently predicted that in the District of Montreal they will be able to elect twelve members to the next Parliament. Their leading principles are. That the Governor, the Legislature Council, and all local officers, should be elected by the People, the abolition of the Seignories Tenure, and of the system of Tythes. Universal Suffrage, the Bailot, a reformed Parlian entary Representation based on population; Homestead Exemption: and, finally, Canada parly, as they are called, are prepared for the consequences of all these measures, including the last, even it is should involve the extinction of the French Canadians—a distinct

Tace.

A temporary gloom has been thrown over the prospects of the Grand Trunk Railroad by the authoritative announcement on the part of the Cabinet of New-Brunswick that it is not pledged to the scheme, the official-looking assurances of Mr. Howe to the contrary notwithstanding Another story circulated in Nova-Scotia, doubt less with a view to influence the elections, that the Imperial Government had actually consented to guarantee a loan of seven millions sterling, is

Lord Figm has accepted the invitation of the Corporation of Montreal, to call at that city on his way from the Boston Railroad celebration.

The revival of the project of connecting Quebec and Liverpool with a line of steamers, by the Montreal Board of Trade, has led to a good deal of discussion in the press. The scheme is tunch more feasible, as now presented, than when in the hands of Mr. Merritt, and it

finds much more countenance from the public.

The total circulation of all the Canada Banks, including branches of the Bank of British North America, on the 31st July, was £1,623,435 cur-America, on the 31st July, vas 21.623.439 currency, being an increase over their circulation of last year of £313,503. The aggregate amount of coin held by them at the former date was £313, 420 currency, being an increase of £27,287 ever the amount of the previous year. Something more than a year ago our Legislature adopted the Free Banking System of the State of New-York; but not a single Bank has been formed under the act. The past week has been decidely the hottest of the season and there is no sign of the tem-

of the season, and there is no sign of the temperature moderating.

BALTIMORE.

The National Convention of Printers. BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 13, 1851.

The Convention reassembled at 10 A.M., Mr. Ginnons, the President, in the Chair.

Mr. Williams, of Ohio, submitted a preamble and resolutions instructing the Committee on New Bustness to report an organization for a National Union of Printers, by whom all subordinate Unions shall be controlled, &c. Referred.

Mr. Conway moved that all the members of the Executive Committee of the last National Convention now present, be permitted to participate in the proceedings, without the right of voting. Adopted. Mr. Conway offered the following:

Mr. Conway offered the following:

The Commutee on Unfinished Business beg leave to report that the only subject which they find left over no the New-York Convention, for the action of this Convention, is embraced in the following resolution.

Resolved That the National Executive Commutee have power to correspond with the several Unions, which are or may be established on the subject of Joint Stock Offices, and particularly to ascertain from such Unions if funds can be subscribed by the members thereof, in amount suffice out to warrant the establishment of a National Union for doing the synthesis of the Resolution for the United States Government.

The Commutee have no heatration in recommending the adoptation of this resolution. They would also beg leave to say, however, that they deem any forther steps taken at this time for the establishment of such a National Union as premature and unwise.

A Convent.

After considerable discussion the report was laid.

After considerable discussion the report was laid

Mr. Rook, of Pittsburgh, submitted a Report of the State of the Trade in that Union. A motion to refer it, and all other similar reports, to the Executive it, and all other similar reports, to the executive of the National Convention, caused a debate of an hour and a half, in which almost every thing except the question at issue was discussed. The report was finally referred to that Committee.

Mr. Bruces offered the following.

Resolved, That the system limiting the number of approximates is two to every five hermogeneous majored, be carried to the Union and Toportum all Societies represented.

at he the Unions and Tricographical Societies represented this Convention. Referred. Mr. Young, of Ohio, submitted another resolution

tem. Referred.
An invitation from the Tupographical Society of Baltimore, inviting the Delegates to the National Convention to a banquet to be given at Shamburg's, Liberty st, this evening, was received and succepted. Mr. Walsonn offered the following, which was

adopted

Account. That the various Committees shall be called on, in order, for their reports at the session on Monday morning order of a their reports in the first beauties considered.

her are deposed of ours. Ecuano and Figure offered a series of attoms relative to recording all Printers moving residence, that no Printer arriving from a case of which journeymen are located in an organized state, shall be admitted to membership, unless he give satisfactory evidence that he used his atmost endeavors form a Society prior to leaving, that it shall be the duty of every limon to notify each other Union of the rejection or expusision of may person from membership and that should any person be expelled from membership in any timos forming part of this Convention, he shall not become a member of any Union in this Convention without first paying a fee or fine of not less than \$10°, and that any member of a sister Limon or Association, on presenting his card, shall be admitted to membership without paying the usual mination fee. All of which was referred.

Mr. Conway submitted a declaration of principles and series of resolutions for the government of the National Union, which were referred to a Special Committee of three consisting of Messrs M. F. Conway, of Baltimore Gindons, of Louisville and Eckerd, of Philadelphia.

On motion, this Special Committee was requested to act with the Committees on New and Legislative Business.

Messes Lawattays and Eckera submitted the fol-

Messrs. Lewelly's and Eckers submitted the fol-

Messers. Lewellters and Eckers assumitted the following report, which was adopted.

The Committee on New Business have had under consideration the subject of reconsentation, to their referred, and less leave to other the following as their report.

Remind. That no Belegate in this Convention be entitled to more than one vote upon any question that may arise during its presentacession.

Mr. Conway offered a motion that the Delegates from Utica and Albany be allowed to represent those two Unions in everything not conflicting with the resolution adopted, which was carried.

Mr. Jones, of Philadelphia, offered the following.

Mr. Jones, of Philadelphia.

which was referred.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be required to address a curvular to every town and city in the Union, addressed to the Journeyman Printers of said cities, irgain upon them the propriety of organizing themselves into Societies of Unions, and appearing Delegaties to the next National Convention of Journeymen Printers.

Mr. VOUNO, of Cinciniati, offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table after debate: esolution, which was laid on the tuble after debate.

Received. That a Special Committee be appointed to corapuid with the Lunder Typographical Society and the Cretice in the British Previnces, and report at the next

Mr. RANDALL, of Boston, stated that he never heard of an Association in the British Provinces, and that the Printers of Boston's infered much from this cause, Printers from the Provinces coming to that city and ratting." All of the offices of Boston, except The

Advertiser, however, now paid the full prices.

M. Walsers, of Richmond, Va. offered resolutions relative to the Apprentice System, setting tions relative to the Apprentice System, setting forth that it is inexpedient to legislate at this time on the system, that the local Unions could better regulate the matter. Referred.

The Convention then, at 2 o'clock, adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Banquet to the Members of the Printers' Convention-The Convention Proceedings-The Christiana Murders - Excitement in Mary-land-Immense Meetings in Reference to it in Baltimore County. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Yours, &c.,

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14, 1831. The Baltimore Typographical Society gave the members of the Printers' National Convention now in session in this city, a grand Banquet at Sham burg's, Liberty-street, last night. About 160 persons sat down to the festive board, which was literally grouning with the good things of life. + apt. A. I W. Jackson, the oldest member of the Baltimore Typographical Society, presided. The scene was one of unalloyed enjoyment, the company separating about 11 o'clock, after having filled their cases with the best matter as yet placed before them. It is a subject of regret that the Convention num-bers to tew Delegates, and from so small a number of Unions. A telegraphic dispatch to the North states that there are eleven States represented, and 117 Dele-

gates present. This is not the fact-there are only gates present. This is not the tata-ture are only seven States represented, and 27 Delegates present thus far. Several other Delegates are expected, and may arrive to morrow, and it disprences of opinion do not lead to bee much upper datable obstate, the Convention will adjourn about Wednesday.

The not and murders of Mr. Gorsuch and son at Christiana. Par, have caused great excitement in this city, and the most intense feeling in Baltimore this city, and the most intense feeling in Baltimore this city.

Christiana, Pa., have caused great excellent in this city, and the most intense feeling in Baitimore County. The statement you nobished from The Saltimore Chipper gives the true origin of the afray as cetabled by eye witnesses. The first firing was from the house in which the slaves had taken refuge, and took place while the Depart biarshal and officers were forcing the front door. Mr. Gorsuch and his nephew were armed and drew their revolvers to intimidate the negroes, and the son only fired after his father was shot.

Throughout the whole County of Haltimore, as also in this city and in other parts of the State, an intense feeling has been manufested, especially in the immediate neighborhood of the family of the decreased, where the feelings of some have led to a

ceased, where the feekings of some have led to a deep-scated and burning desire for revenge. From the neighborhood of Cockeysville and Monkton and other points, numbers of young men have left with the avowed purpose, it is said of proceeding to the locality of the outrage, and applications as all heaville. locality of the outrage, and capitaring, at all the perpetrators and instigators of the drea On Saturday, a very large meeting of the

On Saturday, a very large meeting of the most respectable and influential catizens of the vacuity of Tewsontown, met at that place for the purpose of expressing their feelings and views in regard to the shocking outrage. On motion, a memorial was drawn up, addressed to the President of the United States, seiting forth the circumstances of the case, and calling upon him to adopt necessary means to procure the airest of all concerned in the outouge, as the laws and Constitution of the United States may warrant. The memorial was signed by the assembling present, and was then placed in the hands of Messrs. Samuel Worthington, W. H. Freeman, S. H. Taggari, Col. J. D. Pearce, and Edward S. Myers, who were appointed a Committee to wast upon the President in person and lay the same before him. The Committee proceeded to Washington for this purpose this morning.

The committee proceeded to washingon as the purpose this morning.

The meeting also appointed a committee of one from each Election District in the County, to wait upon Gov. Lowe, and urge him to take such steps relative to the matter as he may deem most expedient. The meeting, aithough called upon very short notice, and with but slight means of making the call known, was attended by a very large number of persons.

Another meeting is called at Slades, in the upper part of the County to-morrow, and ro astonishme need be felt if some desperate measures of retabatic are adopted. Yours, Sc., 1430

MARYLAND .- The Opposition at their State Convention held at Baltimore on the 12th, nominated Philip Francis Thomas of Baltimore City for Controller: James Murray of Annapolis, for Commissioner of the Land Office . Thomas R. Stewart of Caroline, for Lottery Commission-

er. No "Platform" was adopted, and nothwithstanding the admiration of the Maryland Opposisition papers for the Fugitive Slave Law, the Slavery question was entirely "evaded." As the Union has been pronounced "safe" by so many sagacious politicians, no great harm will result from this evasion on the part of the Maryland " Democracy," who but imitate their political brethren of Louisiana, who on a recent occasion made a similar expression of their views on the Compromise Measures.

Michican.-The Whigs of this State have made their nominations. The State Convention was held at Jackson, Sept. 10. H. T. BACKUS, of Wayne Co., presided over the temporary and permanent organizations. William S. Farmer, of Berrien Co., acted as Secretary pro tem. Among the permanent officers were: Vice-Presidents—Hon. N. G. Ishell, Livingston: Nathan Pierce, Calhoun: Joshua Howard, Wayne, and Sylvester Abell, Washtenaw. Secretaries-F. H. Rankin Genesce; G. Van de Wall, (editor of The Ottawa Co. Hollander.)

Hon. Townsenn E. Gidley, of Jackson Co., George H. Hazelton of Genesee Co. was also

ballot. Several able and prominent Whigs were nominated for these offices, but the candidates select- good deal of cheering ed were suppo ted with much unanimity. After the nominations were made the following series of Resolutions was presented by Samuel Bar-

stow of Detroit and adopted :

Stow of Detroit and adopted:

Resolved, That the Whits of Michigan adhere to those principles of Government and incourse of public solicy which the White party has so long faithfully and consistently maintained, and that we are opposed to all attempts to alter a solicity that pattern of principles in the support of which we have been so long united.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the union of these States under the Constitution adopted by our fathers, constitutes the sceness tout wars of human freedom and the surest guarantee of national prosperity ever axioned by any people, and that we look with althorication of maintain produce used exerts infort, from whatever quarter they may come, and upon whatever preference so made to weaken the attachment of the American people to this giornous Union, who everturn that proud faints of Constitutional identy formed by the weadom and satrotions of our uncessors.

interty formed by the weedom and patriotem of our aucesters.

Reserved. That while we concede the right of each State
of the independent States of the Union to legislate, without interference, without regard to its own peculiar institutions; and foold it to be the duty of every cinizen to abole
with support all the provisions of for Considerion, and
all laws of Congress, constitutionally passed on the subpect of Stavery, we are, nevertibless, now as we always
have been, opposed to the extension of Staver, over Perritories now free, or the enactment of any laws imposing involuntary servatude except for crime.

Resorved. That the Wang marty, while it is a liberta-loving
is also a law anding party, and that while we decout the
imprectionable right of every critical to convexes the merits
of all legal emachments, and to advocate poor all proper cocasions, and he all constitutional means, the amendment or
repeal of any law, we yet hold it to be our importance duty
to abobe by and support all the provisions of the Considertion of the United States, and all laws docfared constitutions by the molecular present Wing Administration is ent.

wingashy with the consessed of other nations in their strongics for freedom, and its consistant advocacy of pathic obey so importance demanded by the wants of our whole country, and especially by the commercial and agricultural interests of the North-West.

Resourced, That we deem the following cardinal principles of Whit pakery.

First An economical administration of both the State and National Governments, and the strot accountability of all online officers.

he officers.

of The protection of American industry by discriminations an allowed as to encourage and system meaning and maintaining extensives, to formula a home for the products of agriculture, to protect the in labouer argument be competition of the purpose. Large, and to promise a spirit of national inde-

lator of Europe, and to promise a spirit of national inde-pendence.

Third: The improvement of Rivers and Harbors by the Nations Government, so as to give increased safery to the navigation of our various inland waters.

Fourth A thorough reform in our Sate administration whereby our legislature may be freed from those corrupt-ing influences which have so disastronsly affected the heat interests of our State, and sufficient disciplination.

First: The adoption of such a wise and sound indicial system as will secure the more prompt, perfect and imput-tial administration of justice.

Sight: A thorough system of retreachment in form, counts and State expenses whereby takes may be dimin-ished, and finants the election to office of capabile, honest and pair-otte momentum secured.

Resolutions were also adopted for the choice

of two Delegates at large to the Whig National Convention of 1852, by the Convention, and District Delegates by the Delegation from the several Congressional Districts. Accordingly Da-VID SMART, of Wayne Co. and HEZEKIAH G. WELLS, of Kalamazoo Co., were chosen Delegates at large Dist. I. J. M. Edmunds, Washtenaw, H. Geo.

E. Pomeroy, Lenawee. Hil. Henry R. Williams, (Mayor of Grand Rapids,) Kent. IV. William M. Thompson, (editor of The Pontiac Gazette,) Oakland H. T. Backus, of Detroit; Whitney Jones, of

Lansing; Josiah Snow, of Detroit; Charles Dickey, of Calhoun; Z. B. Knight, of Pontiac Ralph W. Cole, of Grand Rapids; and Hiram F. Mather, of Niles, were appointed a State Central Committee. The suspicion of foul play we no-

The suspicion of foul play we noticed on Saturday morning, arose from the sudden death of Morgan O'Brian, a butcher, living in the Bowery. He died on Thursday morning, after an iliness of only one night. For various reasons, suspicion alighted in a certain quarter, and on Friday evening Coroner Brower was called. On Saturday morning he held an inquest, when the jury directed a post mortem examination, which was held in the afternoon by Dr. B. A. Sheldon, assisted by Drs. Salisbury and Swimburne. Nothing conclusive was elected on this examination, and the verdict was postponed until the analyzation of the stomach and liver, which were handed to Dr. Salisbury for that purpose. This will occupy several days, meantime, the body is deposited in the city vaiil. Deceased was aged about 25 years, and was much exteemed by his neighbors and acquaintances. (Albany Reg. 15th.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS. BY THE EUROPA, AT HALIFAY.

THE NOVA SCOTIA, NEW-ZEUNSWICK AND MAINE TELEGRAPHS TO PORTLAND,

PY BAIN'S MERCHANT'S LINE TO NEW-YORK
HALIFAN TELEGRAPH OFFICE
TOPSCAY MOTHER, Sept. 16, 1831
For some days previous to the sailing of the English

be diminished unimated having probably result from the increased caution with which the recall heavy failures had inspired, not only merchants, it rather more cautions in discounting bills.
HAVEE, Sept. 3, 1831.—Our latest dates from New York are to the 19th Aug. by the steamship Kung

The later arrivals from the United States, have brought very favorable accounts regarding the new crop of Cotton. The sales of the week have reached 2,920 hills

against 950 of imposts, which leaves us with a stort on band of 45,754 bales. We quote Mobiles at 75 dec. Uplands fe a Sif. By the Leard of Trade returns, published on Finday, it appears that the exports of British and Irad produce and manufactures, for the month, and irad seven months, ending Aug. 5, 1851, show an increase,

as compared with the same period in 1850, of £188,

639 for the month, and £2,703,984 for the seven months. The English journals present scarcely an item of news of general interest.

The accounts of the discovery of an immense god field in Australia has afforded to the press abundant matter for comment.

This field lies about 150 miles from Sydney, hap the mountain ranges to an indefinite extent is & interior. The country is described by a Mr. Hargue as "one immense gold field."

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribus Nomination of a Fourth County Ticket in Olin. CINCINSATI, Monday, Sept. 15, 182 An Exclusive Convention of Ohio County at

candidates for the Legislature and Countries. cers. Four tickets are now in the field, and if parties are unusually active. Preparations for the President in Boston Bosrox, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 181 Extensive preparations have been made his r the reception of the President, who an pected to arrive here to morrow morning a

will leave, this afternoon, for Newport, and accept the President to Fall River, where he mi

be received to-morrow morning, and addressed

on Saturday, at Cumminsville, and nominal

by General Henry Wilson, late President orns Senate-the whole party will then leave Fig. River for Boston. In Dorchester they will take carriages, and proceed through Roxbury to the city line, where the Mayor and melitary will receive the Presi sident and escort him to the Revere House. The municipal authorities of Quebec and Wentrest are expected to arrive here at 2 o'clock this after. noon. They will be received and welcomed by a Committee of the City Government at the

Massachusetts Free Soil Convention. WORCESTER, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 182

Fitchburg depot.

The Free Soil Convention met at 11 o'cles. this morning. It is very largely attended-une being about one thousand delegates presention. was nominated for Governor, on taking a formal all parts of the State. Hon. Henry Wilson Co. called the Convention to order, saying the White could as soon recover the lost Pleides as repla nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on a formal | the State.

Hon. Horack Mann was elected Pendent of the Convention, and was received wm a

Fire in Philadelphia, and Loss of Life. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 185.
This morning about 2 o'clo-k, the carpenter-so of Streeper & Snyder, in Franklin, above 85-4 was destroyed by fire. A man who was steeping the shop was burned to death, and his body we o'disfigured that it could not be recognized.

Death of the Notorious Margaret O'Consu. Margaret O'Com of Colebrated for her connects with Bristol Colebrated for her connects mg at the House of the House of Correction the was under some of the House of Correction the was under some of the House of Correction the connects of the House of Correction the Correction that the

Stramer Roanoke. The steamer

CITY ITEMS.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION -At 3 o'clock set erday morning a fire broke out in a range of stables the corner of Ninth-av and Thirty-eighth-st Fr. the dry and inflammable nature of the material flames spread rapidly and communicated to the joining dwelling-houses. The Fire Department were promptly on the ground, but the flames having came? the ascendancy, freenty one frame houses were e tirely consumed before the ravages of the devours element could be checked. These houses were a occupied by poor families, who, by this unforce event, have lost their all. A frame shop, nexupe

by Mr. Roe, builder, was also destroyed. Capt. Stevenson with the entire reserve force ! the Sixteenth Ward, and Assistant Capt. Miller et a section of policemen from the Nineteenth Datel were quickly on the ground, and took charge of 99 property, which was scattered all around the sea-

ANOTHER FIRE. - Yesterday morning ## o'clock, a fire was discovered on the second ford house No. 180 Center st., by Policeman McQuast the Fourteenth Patrol District. The alarm was mediately given and the Fire Department lest soon on the ground, extinguished the flumes wire much damage occurred. That portion of the ing in which the fire originated was occupied? Messrs. Pease & Smith as a machine shop.

I' On Sunday the Peck-slip ferry bet Conalaska was run into, or came into collisios 13 a sloop, and had her culm store in. Nobody 150 and damage not much.

I A green Michigander was "doze" out of the nice little sum of \$300, Monday, by the miserable old trick of pocket-book finding. The particulars are not sufficiently interesting for publicati

TRIAL FOR MURDER. - Court of Oyer and To more.-Before Judge Edmonds and Ald. Chapman at Kelly.-Trial of Joseph Clark, indicted with Jose 9. Brown, teamen) for the murder of George T Gollers's Policeman Fourth Ward, on the 18th July last—Claric striking him blows on the side of the head with a cart sail or club, and Brown for previously inciting and abstract

Mr. Robert H. Morris (assigned by the Court) appears in their behalf, and the District Attorney for the present tion. Mr. Morris requested, and it was granted, that accused should be tried separate, and Clark was placed on the stand for trial

A most excellent plan, proposed by Judge Edmonds, depted in the case on Meriday, as to the mode mg a jury, was observed in the present case, superspectation of the property, it is to be hoped, the old and uncertainty of selecting from appearance or captice, and causing of delay for no purpose. Twelve jurors are regularly

and take their sents in the jury box, after which its spective counsed inquire if any have formed an open the case, &c., and, if they please, challenge. In the sent instance, but one challenge was made by a few instance, but one challenge was made by a few instance, but one challenge was made to a vertical of murder on Menday.

The Jury was aworm, and the District Attorney one the case. He said that white Messrs Gillespie and was were on their beat, between I and 2 o'clock a liven was the case. He said that white Messrs Gillespie and so won were on their beat, between I and 2 o'clock a liven was the case. The said that the properties No. 68 Oliver's I. They went up and address the one of the one of the case of the properties of the other one cast rung, snocking him down and repeating the hard and active the subset on thought of their the other officer. to other officer.

Green Palmer sworn - Belong to Delaware; Idles